





GLAXO WELLCOME INC. AND GLAXO GROUP LIMITED V. PHARMADYNE CORPORATION  
CIVIL ACTION NO. AND 96-455 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL UNDER PROTECTIVE ORDER

Y084309

CONFIDENTIAL UNDER PROTECTIVE ORDER

G026714

114 25/11/83  
S.W.SUMMARY OF PRESENT SITUATION:

The following strategy is being <sup>adopted</sup> progressed: -

1. Offer manufacturers sugar-free syrups. (from P.T. Tinsdale)

Reserving the ability of sugar-free syrups of other manufacturers to prevent proliferation of P's cepacia. If few or none could cope with this contamination, decision must be made, whether it is acceptable to launch Zontac syrup on the basis of "everybody else has the same problem". See page 3 for details.

2. Interim Solution.

Challenge the syrup proposed for marketing with P's cepacia (cultivated in Zontac Syrup) and store at 4°. If these results prove satisfactory, could launch in UK with 4° storage in-use. A reformulated product would be introduced ASAP.

For the USA a decision is required. a) is storage acceptable?

b) want for reformulation?

c) go for creamer pack

only with the formulation

having most supporting

data re propyl/butyl only

3. Resurrect the Original Formulation.

Challenge the syrup containing methyl, propyl and butyl paraben (after 27°/17° storage = 30°/2 yr), with P's cepacia at room temp.

If results satisfactory, get analysis done and submit another

P.L. application. For the USA, new stability programmes will have to be set up to cover PET.

4. Minor Reformulation.

A.1. Use the same bottle as in 2, but include 5% w/v ETOH

and challenge with P's cepacia. If this is satisfactory (and 1, 2, 3

are not) then: -

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(a) check acceptability of EtOH inclusion 2

(b) check syrup acceptable in all other respects, as well as USP/BP challenge.

(c) Put up more UK stability batches for PK USA for NDA.

4.2 Repeat 4.1 with 2.5% w/v propylene glycol.

4.3 Repeat 4.1 with 0.1% w/v phenol.

Submissions for 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, would probably need to be self-sustaining.

### Pos and Cons of Propylene Glycol + Ethanol

Acceptable daily intake 25mg/kg lower.

For 20kg subject 500mg.

Acceptable conc in 20ml 2.5% w/v.

syrup.

Anti-microbial activity. mould growth inhib similar →

Medical acceptability

Stability of antitoxin Presumed OK from Probably OK.

flavour

Large prod manufacture

thought right flask 14° flash point.

Volatility glass/24.

Facilitates manufacture

no dissolve parabens.

Density 1.04 0.8.

B.P. 185-189 78°

Taste (neat) slightly sweet. burning taste.

5. Major Reformulation - No dates to start - costs?

In addition to the in-use contamination problem.

Here are other less-than-perfect properties of the syrup:-

- strong development on storage.

- flavour per se.

- mint flavour haze (at 0.5% w/v).

- parabens hydrolysis enhanced by ionic conc.

These aspects should be considered at reformulation.

5.1 Preservative & let search in hand (complete 2/5/05).

Possible:-

	5% Ethanol *	USP/BP	Antimicrobial action
	2.5% Propylene Glycol (in favour) USP/BP		Precedents
	0.1% Phenol *		- Medical acceptability
combined with	Ethylmethylparabenates - USNF		- Stability of amide
parabens	Benzylic alcohol * USP/BP		- Stability of preservative
	Phenylethyl alcohol * USP/BP		- OK in Pst
	Phenoxyethanol * BP only		- Cellulose compatibility
	Bromophenol		- Clarity
	50% Sucrose - USP/BP		
	Benzalkonium Chloride USP/BP		
	Mint dose		

Unsatisfactory

Chlorbutol - 2.5% pH 7 / 12 w/v 0.2 yr. (Mandindale).

Benzoic acid - ineffective pH > 5.

Sorbic acid -

Phenylmercurics - Hg.

5.2 Ionic strength

Reduce to reduce parabens hydrolysis (phosphates and NaCl).

132/27/2/2  
JTFS.3. 6 P.M. C.Oral or charge conc. or charge grade. Sucrose?S.4 Sorbitol.Heave conc. to Kicken, Sucrose? Diarrhoea? Lysasin?S.5 Flavour.increase conc. to make flavour but at least compatible with  
routidine. Could be a lot of work. Saccharin in/out/up/down.S.6. Oil based formulation.

- of caporese Syrup / Caporese seq. oil Susp.
- useful for taste masking.

J. Wilson.  
August '85.